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REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE,
ON THE SUBJECT OF THE
COD AND WHALE FISHERIES.

[CONCLUDED.]

No. XV.

GRAIN and FLOUR imported from the United States of America, into the Ports of France, in the year 1789—from an official ſtatement.

	Fr. Kentals.	lbs.		
Rice,	123401	69	equal to	24680 tierces of 500 Fren. lbs. each.
Flour,	256545	94		140959 Amer. barrels.
Wheat,	2015297	3		3664176
Rye,	307390	96		558891 Amer. buſhels
Barley,	260131	52		520262

No. XVI.

Office of the Balance of Commerce of France. Statement of the VESSELS entered in the Ports of France from the United States of America, in the year 1789.

	Veſſels.	*Tons.*
French,	13	2105
Imperial,	3	370
Engliſh,	43	4781
Dutch,	1	170
Hanſeatic,	1	200
American,	163	24173
	224	31799

No. XVII.

ABSTRACT of the Tonnage of foreign Veſſels entered in the Ports of the United States, from October 1ſt, 1789, to September 30th, 1790.

France,	13435
Holland,	8815
Sweden,	311
Pruſſia,	294
Spain,	8551
Portugal,	2924
Denmark,	1619
Germany,	1368
Britiſh Dominions,	225495
	262912

No. XVIII.

That the encouragement of our carrying buſineſs is intereſting, not only to the carrying ſtates, but in a high degree alſo to the others, will reſult from the following facts.

	Dollars.
The whole exports of the United States may be ſtated at	25,000,000
Great-Britain carries two-fifths of theſe in value, that is to ſay,	10,000,000
Freight and inſurance on this in times of peace, are about twenty-two and one half per cent.	2,250,000
The ſame charges in war are very various, according to the circumſtances of the war, we may ſay, however, fifty-five per cent.	5,500,000
The difference between peace and war, freight and inſurance, then is annually	3,250,000

Taxed on our agriculture by Britiſh wars, during their continuance, and our dependance on Britiſh bottoms.

Of the laſt one hundred years, Great-Britain has had *forty-two years of war and fifty-eight of peace, which is three of war to every four of peace, nearly.

In every term of ſeven years then, we pay three times three million two hundred and fifty thouſand dollars, or nine million ſeven hundred and fifty thouſand, which, averaged on the years of peace and war, are annually and conſtantly one million three hundred and ninety-two thouſand eight hundred and fifty-ſeven more than we ſhould pay, if we could raiſe our own ſhipping to be competent to the carriage of all our productions. Beſides this, many of our bulky articles, not bearing a war freight, cannot be exported if expoſed to that; ſo that their total loſs is to be added to that before eſtimated.

	*Y.	M.	1689. May.	Y.	M.	
PEACE.	4	8	1697. Sept. – 1702. May.	8	4	WAR.
	6	4	1712. Aug. – 1718. Dec.	10	3	
	5	8	1721. June. – 1727. Mar.	2	6	
	12	4	1727. May. – 1739. Oct.	0	2	
	7	0	1748. May. – 1755. June.	8	7	
	15	7	1762. Nov. – 1778 June.	7	5	
	6	2	1783. Mar. – 1789. May.	4	9	
	57	9		42	0	

INGENIOUS PIECE OF CLOCK-WORK.

DUBLIN, March 13.

THERE is now exhibiting in a room belonging to the Dublin Society, in Pool beg ſtreet, a moſt ingenious piece of Clock work, which the curious artiſt has contrived to introduce into a gardevine bottle, the neck of which is only three quarters of an inch wide; what muſt appear extraordinary indeed is, that one of the wheels is 3 inches in diameter, and that independent of the work, there are ſundry ornamental figures interſperſed in different parts of the bottle. The inventor, who is an Iriſhman, had this matter twenty-five years in contemplation before he brought it to its preſent ſtate of perfection.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

TO *ELLA.*

AGAIN thy ſweetly warbled ſtrain,
Thou leader of the choral train;
Again thy ſweeping harp I hear,
That long has charmed my raviſhed ear.

New vigour to my ſoul thy words impart,
With ſofter pleaſures touch my wounded heart:
The moral lore that flows along thy line,
Might well befit a PLINY to rehearſe;
The bold deſcriptive beauties of thy Verſe,
Would bright on TITIAN's glowing canvas ſhine.

When cloſed the blazing eye of day,
And on my downy couch I lay,
Deep muſing on thy moral lote;
The God of Sleep around me threw
His mantle dipped in ſlumbrous dew;
And thus aroſe my fervent pray'r—

O! thou from whom creation ſprung!
O! ſend from thy bright realms above,
Some ſaint to cheer me with thy love,
And bid me raiſe the rapturous ſong—
For I have heard thy ſpirits, who on high
Poſſeſs the plains of yon cerulean ſky;
Have oft, in pity to the mortal race,
Deſcending cloſed them in their pure embrace;
And whiſpering ſoothing muſic to their breaſt,
Charmed all the tempeſts of the ſoul to reſt—
Scarce had the words eſcaped my moving tongue,
Yet on my lips the trembling accents hung;
When lo! a form deſcending from on high,
On ſilver plumes thro' yonder orient ſky:
Wide flows in circling locks her golden hair,
And plays with every eddying of the air.
Her filmy robes white as the falling ſnow,
Around her form in graceful foldings flow.
Her bright blue eyes beam forth a gentle light,
And fix and charm at once the gazer's ſight.
When near ſhe moved I ſaw bewitching grace,
And heavenly beauty lighten up her face.
Now by my ſide upon the earth ſhe ſtood,
Her quickened glance warmed all my chilly blood.
High waving in the air a ſky-blue wand,
She bade me follow to yon lofty land;
The path ſhe led, with joyous heart I flew.
'Till near the high and verdant hill I drew;
Then turning round ſhe took my trembling hand,
And waved again her bright cerulean wand:
Soft as the ſound of ſome angelic lute,
Sweet as the breath of Orpheus' mellow flute,
Her words in rapt'rous warblings poured along,
And thrilled my trembling ſoul with heavenly ſong.
Behold! ſhe ſaid, that lovely country round,
With nature's richeſt gifts and beauty crowned;
There pureſt joy flows thro the circling year,
The happy people know no pain, nor fear;
Their queen am I, from realms of light I came,
Fair virtue's offſpring, *blue-eyed Hope* my name."
She ceaſed; then roſe before my raviſhed ſight,
Enchanting ſcenes in nature's beauty bright;
Here ſpreads a wide and ever verdant plain,
And waves the yellow life-ſupporting grain:
There grandly riſe the proud aſpiring hills,
Between whoſe rocky chinks ſlide down the rills.
Here in majeſtic beauty towering high,
The branching groves ſhoot to the cloudleſs ſky;
The feathered warblers hop from ſpray to ſpray,
And hold their tuneful ſtrife till cloſing day;
Then pours the plaintive Nightingale her notes,
And all night long her melting muſic floats—
Along the walks of thoſe e'er blooming bowers,
Forever ſpring new crops of fragant flowers.
The priſtine colors of the ſun are ſeen
With countleſs changes waving o'er the green—
Rich ſculptured figures formed of blazing gold,
Attract the eye, and firm the ſenſes hold—
Here *Dove-like Innocence*, engaged in play,
With frolic lambs prolongs the happy day;
There *Charity* throws from her copious ſtore,
Till the glad ſupplians ceaſe to aſk for more:
Here, with celeſtial fire in her eye,
Mild Faith with firmneſs gazes on the ſky,
And *Adoration* pours her ſong of praiſe,
While tears of rapture wander down her face.
There o'er white curling lakes the nodding trees,
Wave ſlowly to the gentle paſſing breeze;
And wildly-grand around deep rocky caves
Return the echo of the daſhing waves.
Here chryſtal mountains ſhoot into the ſky,
And with the ſun in ſplendor ſeem to vie;
Where riſe the rugged rock an awful height!
The ſheeting torrent holds my wandering ſight:
From ſteep to ſteep down daſh with thundering roar
The mad'ning waves, and foam along the ſhore.
"Lo ſaid the maid there burſting from the ground,
A bubbling fountain caſts its waters round;
And ſee behind, where opens yonder bower,
The virtuous ſouls enjoy the rapturous hour:
There many a harp, and many a breathing flute
Is heard; reſponding ſounds the ſilver lute;
Whilſt raviſhed with the melody of ſound
The vocal chorus pour their ſongs around.
Thus all the bleſt their happy days employ,
And each contributes to the other's joy;
Their grateful incenſe riſes up to heaven,
And for their praiſe a double joy is given:
Know thou, ſhe ſaid, whoe'er purſues the path
That leads to *Virtue* and unwavering *Faith*,
Shall hail me Queen! and where they dwell ſhall riſe
A ſcene like this, enchanting to their eyes;
The ſpheres ſhall warble muſic in their ear,
And all creation harmony appear."
Now ceaſed her voice, ſhe clap'd her ſilver wings,
And riſing to the ſky thro Ether ſings.

BIRTHA.

FROM THE *(HAMPSHIRE)* CHRONICLE.

THE ECONOMIST.

A penny ſaved is as good as a penny earned.

"BUT how ſhall I ſave my pence? They will go as faſt as I earn them." Reduce all your affairs to order. Obſerve order in your family, in your meals, in your buſineſs, in your amuſements. Preſcribe to yourſelf rules of conduct. Beware of contracting expenſive habits, and ſubdue thoſe you have contracted. Be induſtrious in your calling. Never lay out your earnings for that, which, in the long run, can do you no good. Form no connexions with ſpendthrifts. Waſte nothing that can be applied to real uſe, for your own, or your neighbour's benefit.

My neighbour *Frugal*, orders his family to bed ſo early, that they may riſe with the ſun the year round. Thus he ſaves candles; for the ſun lights him for nothing; and he reckons the ſun affords a better light than a candle. Morning drams, and drams before dinner he has diſuſed for many years. This is a conſiderable ſaving: and he now enjoys better health and eats with a better appetite, than when he uſed them. He keeps a plenty of wholeſome food, good beer, and cider; and requires of his labourers no more work than they can perform with the ſtrength of theſe. Ardent ſpirits, he thinks, ought to be reſerved for occaſional uſe. And he ſays, his people do more work, and do it much better, than they did four years ago, when he indulged them in the free uſe of rum. Beſides they ſeldom quarrel with one another. When he ſees a young fellow turn down two or three glaſſes of rum in quick ſucceſſion; "There," ſays he, "is a fellow who will always be poor: He will be a drunkard before he is forty years old." As he was once on a viſit at a friend's houſe, in a town at ſome diſtance, he ſaw a man in a poor habit with a bottle in his hand, paſſing the ſtreet juſt before ſun down on Saturday. He obſerved, that the man went into a retailer's ſhop, and ſoon returned and entered a ſmall houſe. "There," ſays Mr. *Frugal* to his friend, "is a miſerable family, ſoon to be maintained by the town. They waſte the earnings of the week in rum. They cannot keep Sunday without a bottle. They never go to meeting. I dare ſay the woman and children are as dirty and ragged as Hottentots, and almoſt as ignorant. They plead, I ſuppoſe, in excuſe for not going to church, or ſending their children to ſchool, that they are ſo poor, and have ſo many rates to pay, that they cannot procure clothes. If one of the family happens to be ſick, I preſume, the neighbourhood muſt be called upon to ſupply them with the neceſſaries of life. And all this for rum." "You have hit it exactly," ſays the gentleman of the houſe; "and this is the caſe of ſeveral other families among us. Rum is the ruin of them."

Frugal never goes to a tavern without buſineſs, nor tarries longer than to finiſh the buſineſs that called him there. If he meets a friend, whom he is glad to ſee, inſtead of treating him at the tavern, he invites him to his houſe; for he ſays, he can better give a friend a dinner or ſupper at home, than half a mug of drink at a tavern; and can enjoy with him a much more ſocial chat. He obſerves, that ſome men invite their friends to the tavern, becauſe they love the place themſelves: And then by tavern expences they are become ſo poor, that they cannot entertain a friend at their own houſes. At the tavern they can go up on tick, and pay all off by and by in a lump with a cow, or piece of land.

Frugal is punctual to pay his debts, and never contracts more than he can pay in ſeaſon. Thus he ſaves intereſt, the expenſe of ſuits and the vexation of contentions with his neighbors. I need not tell you that *Frugal* is a thriving man; and there never was a better neighbor.

AN EXTRACT.

HAPPINESS

DWELLS with the virtuous mind—virtue is that ſure prop to the ſoul of man, which ſoftens woe to raptures: makes the exile ſmile—the captive rejoice—and removes all terror from diſſolving nature. Virtue, then in the largeſt ſenſe of the word, is that jewel, which gives a true reliſh to all other poſſeſſions; it blunts the keen edge of misfortune, adds a flavor to proſperity, and liſts the man above the frowns or

the flattery of the world. But how ſhall I find and obtain the golden prize? By ſeeking it—ſeek it earneſtly, and you will certainly find it; but if you deſpiſe the proffered boon, you cannot ſeek it; unleſs you hunger and thirſt after it, you cannot reliſh it; if you are determined to try every other thing firſt, your taſte may be vitiated—if you are always gorged with traſh, you can have no reliſh for this, though a delicious morſel; for the full ſoul loathed the honey comb—he that often allays his thirſt at a putrid ſtream, longs not for the pure fountain. Would you know the happineſs that ſprings from virtue, try the experiment. I never knew the man, who would own he repented of a moral life and virtuous actions: From which I infer, that it is more than probable, that none ever will repent of it, that lives in the practice of virtue. Then to attempt to be good is worth attention: By the trial, we are like to loſe nothing, and may, it is more than likely, gain much; for the reward of virtue, is preſent happineſs; and future glorious proſpects.—Taſte of the pure fountain, and you will ſay with the poet:—

"Where now, ye lying vanities of life!
Ye ever-tempting—ever cheating train!
Where are you now? and what is your amount?
Vexation, diſappointment, and remorſe.
Sad ſick'ning thought."———

And again———

"Father of light and life! thou God ſupreme;
O teach me what is good, teach me thyſelf;
Save me from folly, vanity, and vice,
From every low purſuit! and feed my ſoul
With knowledge, conſcious peace, and virtue pure;
Sacred, ſubſtantial, never fading bliſs."

Thompſon's Seaſons.

PARIS, April 20.

SINCE the ſanctioning of the decrees concerning the civil conſtitution of the clergy, Louis XVIth's quiet acquieſcence in all the meaſures of the National Aſſembly had procured him a great ſhare of popularity, till within theſe few days, when the murmurs have begun to revive. The old ſtory, of his intending to eſcape and put himſelf at the head of the malcontents, was renewed, and ſeemed to acquire probability from his behaviour to the refractory clergy. His confeſſor, the Cure de St. Euſtache, having taken the oath, he diſmiſſed him, and took one of the non-jurors in his place. Several biſhops, that had refuſed to comply with the decrees, were lodged in the Thuilleries; apartments in the empty palace at Verſailles were aſſigned to many prieſts of the ſame deſcription; and the other day the King received the ſacrament from the hands of the Great Almoner, who is alſo in the above predicament. Theſe circumſtances had indiſpoſed the minds of the people, who found an opportunity to manifeſt their diſcontent on their Majeſties preparing, on Monday morning laſt, to ſet off for St. Cloud. A crowd aſſembled in the Court-yard of the Thuilleries, and refuſed to allow the Royal carriages to advance. The King, as uſual, was inclined to comply with the wiſhes of the people; but the Queen encouraged him to perſiſt in his intention, and to remain in his carriage. After a conſiderable delay, and after the alarm of the royal perſon being inveſted by the mob had been given, numerous detachments of the national guard and M. de la Fayette arrived. The Commandant-General aſſured the King that he ſhould proceed if he wiſhed it, but that his way would be ſtrewed with dead bodies; this, perhaps, would not have been diſagreeable to the Queen, whoſe *love* for the French nation is notorious, and who ſhewed ſigns of the moſt violent impatience and diſpleaſure, eſpecially when the young ſtriplings of the Court, that ſurrounded her carriage, were rather rudely driven from their poſt by the ſoldiery.

It is not certain, however, that M. de la Fayette's promiſe would have been of eaſy execution; for a great, if not the greater part of the national guard were fully in the ſentiment of the populace. After a full hour and an half had elapſed, the King, rather than occaſion a ſcene of blood, conſented to alight and retire to the palace. This is the hiſtory of the affair; fiction has, as uſual, added a variety of circumſtances—that four hundred horſe were waiting in the Bois de Boulogne to carry off the royal perſon, &c.

On Tueſday the King went to the Aſſembly, to whom he announced his perſeverance in his deſign; he ſaid his departure was neceſſary to ſhew he was at liberty, and to add force to his ſanction and acceptance of the decrees. The Aſſembly applauded, and a debate enſued that led to no concluſion, the preſident putting an end to the ſitting in the midſt of it. It is, however, underſtood, that his Majeſty is to go to St. Cloud, that is to ſay, if the Majeſty of the people will permit him; which is very doubtful, the minds of the public in general being very much heated.

The department of Paris has preſented an addreſs to the King, couched in very ſtrong terms. They tell him he favors the refractory, and is ſerved by none but enemies of the conſtitution. The club of Cordeliers, who are truly what are called *Enrages*, and in compariſon of whom the Jacobins are royaliſts, have gone further: they have ſtuck up, all over Paris, an arrete, or reſolution, by which they declare that the firſt public officer, the firſt citizen of the ſtate, is himſelf refractory to the laws; they alſo ſent a deputation to compliment a patriotic grenadier, who, being on duty when the King was receiving the ſacrament, poſitively inſiſted on being relieved, that he might not, as he ſaid, be witneſs to a perjury.

It cannot be denied, that the conduct of the Court, in a great meaſure, juſtifies the public ſuſpicions. Every thing ſeems to indicate its only yielding to circumſtances of the moment. The palace is full of avowed enemies of the conſtitution. Men of the ſame deſcription were ſelected in the late choice of miniſters to be ſent to foreign Courts; and it is not a little extraordinary that no French Ambaſſador abroad has yet officially notified the revolution, the change of the King's title, or that of the national flag.

APRIL 22.

Mr. Fleurieu, the marine miniſter, Mr. Villequier, the firſt gentleman of the bed chamber, and all the people of his Majeſty's Chapel, have reſigned.

The following reſolution of the Club des Cordeliers has been the ſubject of much converſation at Paris. It has been publicly affixed in all the quarters of the city.

Extract from the deliberations of the 17th of April.

"The Society, on the information laid before them, that the firſt public Placeman of the Nation permits the refractory prieſts to enter his houſe, and there publicly to exerciſe thoſe functions which have been forbidden by the Legiſlature, to the great ſcandal of Frenchmen and of the law, and that he has this day even received the Paſchal Communion and heard Maſs from one of theſe refractory Prieſts, have reſolved that, the truth of this fact duly proved, they denounce to the Repreſentatives of the Nation this firſt public Placeman, this firſt ſubject of the Law, as a Violator of thoſe Conſtitutional Laws which he has ſworn to maintain, and of which it is his office to enforce the execution; and as having thus authoriſed diſobedience and revolt, and prepared the way for thoſe factions which the enemies of the Rights of Man are endeavoring to excite againſt the Conſtitution."

On Thurſday evening M. de la Fayette, ſhocked at not having been able to maintain diſcipline among the National Guards when his Majeſty propoſed to depart for St. Cloud, ſent in his reſignation, accompanied alſo with thoſe of the other Staff Officers.

All good citizens, all thoſe who, in their hopes of the future, do not rejoice in the calamities of the preſent, are afflicted with a circumſtance that muſt conrribute greatly to the public inquietude.

Twenty-three battalians have waited on their late General, and requeſted him to withdraw his reſignation. A detachment of the National Guards alſo went to the municipality, to requeſt their mediation, and to beſeech them to join in their ſupplications with them. At eleven o'clock at night, M. Bailly, and the other Magiſtrates, accordingly waited on M. de la Fayette, and were immediately admitted. The apartments, the court yard, and the ſtreet, were crouded with the military, notwithſtanding it rained very hard.

Madame de la Fayette appeared at midnight at a balcony, and, addreſſing herſelf to thoſe on the outſide, lamented in the politeſt manner poſſible, that the houſe could not contain them all, and at the ſame time teſtified how much ſhe was charmed with their zeal for the perſon of her huſband.

M. de la Fayette ſoon after made his appearance, and promiſed to attend the general council next day, and there give a deciſive anſwer. He accordingly repaired there at nine o'clock laſt night, and had ſcarce pronounced the firſt ſentence of his ſpeech, before he was ſuddenly taken ill, fainted on the ſpot, and remained ſo long in that condition, that the meeting was adjourned.

It is thought that M. de la Fayette will again accept the command, after going through the formalities of a new election. He is conſtantly attended by Mr. Paine, and the Marquis de la Langle, author of the Picturesque Deſcription of Switzerland, who has juſt tranſlated the "Rights of Man" into the French language.

APRIL 28.

A letter was read in the National Aſſembly on Saturday night from Mr. de Montmorin, the Miniſter for foreign affairs, to all the ambaſſadors and envoys of the French King, in the ſeveral Courts of Europe.

This letter, written at the expreſs deſire of the King, unequivocally ſignified his attachment to the New Conſtitution, and fully explained what may be called his Majeſty's political creed.

The reading of this letter met with reiterated applauſe; and a deputation was ordered from the Aſſembly, to thank his Majeſty for the patriotic ſentiments it expreſſed.

LONDON, April 23.

The Emperor and their Sicilian Majeſties are at Venice *incognito*, the Emperor under the title of Count Burgan, and the King and Queen of Sicily as Count and Counteſs Caſtellamare. The government endeavours to render their ſituation agreeable.

Thurſday was launched, from Mr. Perry's yard, at Blackwall, the Diligence, a new ſhip intended for diſcoveries, the command of which is given to Captain Bligh, late of the Bounty. She is to carry 100 men, and mount 16 guns, beſides ſwivels. They proceed firſt to Botany Bay on ſurvey, then to Otaheite to take the bread-tree plant on board, and carry them to the Weſt Indies.

Laſt week two genteel men, foreigners, came to an engraver, and deſired him to engrave a plate the ſame as the French Aſſignats, and left a copy with him. As he ſuſpected that they intended to forge on the National Aſſembly, he gave information of the affair to Sir Sampſon Wright, who, with the conſent of the French Ambaſſador, cauſed them to be apprehended and ſent to Paris.

There are at preſent twenty-nine houſes of Rendezvons in or near London. for receiving men for manning the Baltic fleet.

The indignity offered at Briſtol to Mr. Wilberforce, for exerciſing his humanity, gives no favorable indication of the general character of the people of that mercantile city!

The ſon of Judge Buller is ſhortly to lead the accompliſhed Miſs Holliday to the hymeneal altar. The lady's fortune will amount to 100,000l.

BENNINGTON, June 20.

Some time ſince we publiſhed an account that the Britiſh had withdrawn their guards from the poſts they had formerly holden in this ſtate: The publication was made in conſequence of information received from a gentleman who had recently been near the ſpot; but we now from authority inform, that the intelligence was premature.—On the contrary, the poſt at Point-au-fair, formerly garriſoned with a ſubaltern's guard, is now augmented to a captain's; and that on Dutchman's point, where formerly a corporal and four men were ſtationed, is reinforced with a ſergeant and twelve: The ſchooner Maria, likewiſe, which for a long time paſt has lain oppoſite Point-au-fair, in Windmill bay, with four guns only on board, has received her full metal, together with a company of marines, her full compliment of ſeamen, with her nettings, &c. complete as in time of war. The Maria, and the poſt at Point-au-fair, is five miles, and the poſt on Dutchman's point twelve miles, this ſide the northern line of Vermont.

The northern poſt informs, that lieut. Ebenezer Hyde of the iſle of Motte, is miſſing, and ſuppoſed to be drowned. He left the iſland on the 28th ult. in a canoe, in company with one Wales, between whom, it is ſaid, the moſt cordial agreement did not ſubſiſt; Wales has ſince returned, but Hyde has not yet been ſeen. The account that Wales gives, as our informant ſays, is, that Hyde fell out of the canoe and was drowned, and that it was out of his power to ſave his life, or bring back his body, as it ſunk immediately after he ceaſed ſtruggling; at other times, it is ſaid, he reports differently, ſo that the real ſtate of the matter is doubtful.

PROVIDENCE, June 23.

A Bank is about to be eſtabliſhed in this town, to conſiſt of Two Hundred Shares, of two hundred ſpecie dollars each, making in the whole a capital of forty thouſand dollars, which may be hereafter enlarged, ſhould the ſtockholders think it neceſſary.—Three quarters of the propoſed ſhares were ſubſcribed in two days, and the ſubſcription will undoubtedly be filled in a few days from this time, about thirty ſhares only remaining unſubſcribed.

Yeſterday embarked on board a packet for New-Jerſey, 50 Recruits, under the command of lieutenant Sherman—being part of the 2d United States regiment, enliſted in this ſtate.

The Providence Aſſociation of Mechanics and Manufacturers, at a ſpecial meeting held on Saturday evening laſt, directed Col. Amos Atwell, their Treaſurer, to ſubſcribe, in the name of the Aſſociation, for one ſhare in the Bank of the United States.

NEW-YORK, June 27.

Yeſterday arrived the Olive Branch, Capt. Butler, in 50 days from Newry. Capt. Butler informs, that the hotteſt preſs that ever was in Ireland, was made on the 8th of May laſt; and that from appearances, a war inevitably would take place. Lord Hood, with 26 ſail of the line, was ready for ſea.

Died ſuddenly, on Saturday night, Dr. JACAMIAH SMITH, of this city. His death was occaſioned by his taking a large doſe of laudanum through miſtake, ſuppoſing it to be tincture of bark.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

ORTHODOXY.

IF you and I ſhould diſagree,
'Tis plain as any caſe can be,
Your faith is wholly out of joint,
You're *Heterodox* in ev'ry point.
But if, as I do, *you* believe,
And pin *your* faith upon *my* ſleeve,
Whether in church affairs, or ſtate,
You're *Orthodox*, *ſans* all debate.

PORTSMOUTH, June 18.

The Organ of the church in this town has lately been put into complete repair, by Mr. Joſiah Leavitt, organ-builder in Boſton. The ſatisfaction this our ingenious countryman has given here, is ſuch as entitles him to the attention of thoſe who wiſh to benefit by his profeſſional abilities, and who are ſtudious to encourage American artiſts.

The Rt. Rev. Biſhop SEABURY is expected to arrive in this town on Saturday the 26th inſtant.

The Epiſcopal Convention of the commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts met laſt month in Boſton. They have adopted the Conſtitution and Prayer book, as formed by the late General Convention.

The Rev. Dr. WALTER is arrived at Cambridge, and has accepted the care of the church in that town, and of the North Church in Boſton. The Rev. Mr. MONTAGUE is to be the Aſſiſtant-Miniſter to thoſe churches alſo.

PITTSBURGH, June 18.

JOHN MOORE, Eſq. is elected to ſerve in the Senate of this commonwealth, for the diſtrict compoſed of the counties of Weſtmoreland and Alleghany in the room of Richard Butler, Eſq. reſigned.

MIDDLETOWN, June 25.

On the 24th inſtant, a compleat company of federal troops, from Maſſachuſetts, under the command of Capt. Phelon, of the ſecond regiment, and forty choſen recruits from this ſtate, belonging to the ſame regiment, and commanded by Lieut. Hartſhorn, of the firſt regiment, embarked here, on board two tranſports, for Brunſwick, in New-Jerſey. Among theſe troops were very few Europeans, and their military appearance and good conduct gave general ſatisfaction.

HARTFORD, June 27.

It is with regret we mention the ravages made by the worms in various parts of the country this ſummer. We are told that in New-Haven county, and in the river towns through Maſſachuſetts, Vermont, and New Hampſhire, and in the eaſtern part of Maſſachuſetts about Boſton, the apple-trees are ſtripped of their foliage by theſe deſtructive animals; and that, in ſome places, the oaks and elms have not eſcaped the ſame fate. Perhaps the oldeſt man alive cannot remember a ſeaſon when theſe worms have appeared in ſuch multitudes, and made ſuch havock with fruit trees. In many inſtances the uſual remedy of tarring trees has proved ineffectual.

The man who will diſcover an effectual method for preſerving trees from theſe devouring animals, will deſerve a monument.

It has been ſaid that hogs will preſerve orchards, by rooting about the bodies of the trees in autumn. If ſo, by what means do they effect this purpoſe? Is it by finding and devouring the eggs of the worm, or by turning up the ſoil and expoſing them to the air, rain and froſt? This deſerves conſideration. If the latter, which ſeems probable, then a ſpade might be uſed to advantage, juſt before winter. To dig about the trees would not injure them generally, and the loſs of the graſs or grain under the trees, might be diſpenſed with. This hint is ſuggeſted merely as an inducement to experiments which may aſcertain the fact.

It is further ſuggeſted that trees growing upon a hard clay are never injured by the worms. In the town of Hartford, this is fully proved. The ſoil is too hard and unyielding to admit the worms, and many old orchards on ſuch a ſoil have always eſcaped, while thoſe which ſtand on a light ſoil, at only a ſmall diſtance, are frequently ſtripped of every leaf. This fact may be of uſe to farmers in ſelecting the ſpots for their orchards.

BALTIMORE, June 28.

The National Aſſembly of France has paſſed a decree which orders the arreſt of Cardinal de Rohan, for being guilty of High-Treaſon.

A letter from France mentions, that "PRESIDENT WASHINGTON's letter to the National Aſſembly of that kingdom, congratulating the nation on its revolution, had been read with great applauſe in the National Aſſembly, and ordered to be printed."

Philadelphia, July 2.

We are now brought to the cloſe of the fifteenth year of the ſovereignty and independency of the United States of America—Amidſt the general joy and feſtivity which diſtinguiſh this truly glorious anniverſary—ſay, can a retroſpective pauſe be impertinent or improper? With what accelerated rapidity has time urged us on in our courſe, to Empire and happineſs!—Through the ſmiles of Heaven on our exertions, we have laid the broadeſt foundation for the temple of Liberty, that the world hath ever ſeen.—At that ſolemn, all-important moment when the New Government was adopted, the genius of Freedom and Independence leaped for joy—It was then, and not before, that ſhe ſaw the ſun of permanent proſperity riſe on her favored clime—the glooms of anarchy, diſunion, and miſrule which had brooded over the political horizon of the States, were diſſipated like a morning fog—a clear, a glorious day ſucceeded, which has continued to dawn upon us with increaſing ſplendor. Under the auſpices of a long, long ſucceſſion of Patriotic Heroes, Sages, and Politicians, like thoſe who at the preſent moment ſo wiſely guide our public affairs, we truſt that the bleſſings of our ſacred Republican Government will be tranſmitted from generation to generation, till the angel of time ſhall ſay, IT IS DONE.

We hear that the PRESIDENT is expected in town on Monday next—A circumſtance which would crown the joy of the day.

The two Mr. Choates, who were captured in January laſt, by the *Delaware* Indians at *Big-Bottom*, are returned to their friends at *Leiceſter*, Maſſachuſetts—They owe their liberty to the generoſity of the Britiſh commanding officer at *Detroit*.

SAYS A CORRESPONDENT

We hear that there have been ſeveral recent converſions to the Bank of the United States. One gentleman in particular, propoſes, it is ſaid, to ſubſcribe for SIXTY SHARES, whoſe ſcepticiſm it was thought was irremoveable.—It would not be the moſt remarkable thing that ever happened, if the great prognoſticating pamphleteer himſelf, was to come in.

We are informed that his Excellency the Governor of this Commonwealth, purſuant to powers veſted in him by law, has formed two very advantageous contracts, which are founded on undoubted ſecurity, for removing obſtructions, and improving the navigation of the Delaware and Schuylkill.

During the late circuit of the Judges of the Supreme Court to the weſtward, we are told that the grand jury of the proper diſtrict, found bills of indictment againſt thoſe perſons who killed the Moravian Indians.

Accounts from the weſtward inform, that no Indians have been ſeen or heard of, on the frontiers of this ſtate, for three or four weeks paſt—That the continental troops rendezvouſed at Pittſburg, have left that place, and proceeded down the Ohio, though their particular deſtination was not known.

Accounts from various parts of the Continent mention a great deſtruction in the vegetable world by Catterpillars, Canker-Worms, Cut-Worms, &c. They are in ſuch ſwarms in many places as ſcarcely to leave the appearance of verdure behind them. The late rains, we truſt, have put a ſtop to their depredations.

On Monday next, agreeable to law, the books are to be opened (at the Bank in this City) to receive Subſcriptions to the Bank of the United States. Perhaps it may not be too much to ſay, that from a great variety of novel, concurring circumſtances, no object of equal magnitude, founded on ſo firm a baſis, has ever preſented itſelf to invite the attention of monied capitaliſts as the Bank of the United States. Unlike many other ſpeculations, dependant on the moſt fortuitous contingencies—here every man can with a great degree of certainty make his calculations; and he cannot fail in realizing his juſt and reaſonable hopes, ſo long as the *peace*, *patriotiſm* and proſperity of the United States continue—for with theſe, the encreaſing revenue of the union is inſeparably connected. Further, this Bank muſt continually appreciate in the public eſtimation (provided its affairs are conducted with honor, ability and integrity, of which there can exiſt no reaſonable doubt) for a plan that will in its operations reduce the intereſt on money—encreaſe the circulating medium—facilitate buſineſs in every line and profeſſion—enhance the value of real property—and enable the government to reduce the public debt and diminiſh the public burthens, muſt, and will meet the approbation of every friend to his country and mankind.

The laſt accounts from Europe wear a warlike aſpect. At Berlin all is buſtle and buſineſs—courier after courier is diſpatched to the courts of the allies—to the Prince of Brunſwick, who it appears is to command the Pruſſian forces, ſeven meſſengers were ſent in one day. The preſent King of Pruſſia has followed the examples of his predeceſſors, by keeping up a prodigious regular army—one advantage appears to have reſulted from the ſyſtem, and that is, the neighbouring ſtates have kept themſelves at reſpectful diſtance, and domeſtic peace has for a long time been a reſident in his dominions. Frederic has the fine machinery of an army—but whether diſuſe has not rendered it leſs formidable than under the late King, a war with Ruſſia, ſhould one take place, will determine.

With reſpect to the King of Sweden, there is no determinate opinion how he will act in caſe of a rupture with the Empreſs. He is ſaid to be like Mahomet's coffin—ſuſpended in air.

The King of Denmark continues neuter.

The Kings of Spain, the Sicilies, Naples, and France, the ſame. So that the Empreſs, except peace ſhould prevent it, will be attacked by the Porte, Pruſſia, England and Holland. How Leopold will conduct, is problematical.

Extract of a letter from Lancaſter, dated June 28, to a gentleman in this city.

"A moſt horrid and cruel murder was committed a few days ſince, on the body of a young German, in the neighbourhood of Lebanon, of the name of Orandorff; I ſaw the inquiſition taken before Juſtices Thorne and Clarke. It appeared that, about 12 o'clock at night, when aſleep in bed, a fellow entered his room, ſtruck him on the head with an axe, and then cut his throat, of which he inſtantly died: This was on the ſecond ſtory; the ruffian then deſcended to a room on the firſt floor, where his (the deceaſed's) two ſiſters lay, entered the room with a lanthorn and candle burning, intending, no doubt, to murder them and rob the houſe; in this however he was diſappointed, one of them made reſiſtance, and in the ſtruggle the candle went out, the axe fell out of his hand; the other ſiſter eſcaped out of the window to alarm the neighbours, and in the mean time the villain fled, leaving behind him the axe and two ſmall cords, with which he firſt attempted to tie the young girls. The man murdered was to be married next Tueſday to a very decent farmer's daughter."

REFLECTIONS.

Where TRUTH is the object of political diſcuſſion, perſonal invective and opprobrium will never diſgrace the productions of a writer.

Every candid appeal to the public is entitled to a candid reception.

The degree of refinement and liberality to which a civilized community has attained, cannot be calculated by a more certain criterion than the ſtate of the Preſs.

A free preſs is not an illiberal one—nor will a truly enlightened, free people, countenance imperious dogmatiſms: They naturally tend to obſcure the rays of knowledge, and preclude free enquiry. Intolerance, in Church or ſtate, is equally deteſtable.

LAST CHANCE!

The preſent Semi-annual and Monthly Lotteries of Maſſachuſetts, will compleat the 10,000l. ordered to be raiſed by a Lottery, and will therefore, it is ſaid, be the laſt that will be offered to the public by that State.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

☞ The "CRITICS" is received. An "ODE to TIME," and other favors, neceſſarily poſtponed.

☞ *THE price of the PROFILES, advertiſed in the laſt page of this paper, is reduced to ¾ths of a Dollar. One quarter will be refunded on application, to thoſe who have paid a Dollar.*

From PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Brig James, Roſe,	Cape-Francois
Sally, Fadding,	ditto
Mary, Fitzpatrick,	Amſterdam
Sally, Davidſon,	Port-au-Prince
Sch'r Nancy, George,	Jamaica
Sloop Franklin, Twamley,	Piſcataway

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	18/ pr. £.	90	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	10/	50	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	10/	50	do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates	17/	85	do.
Indents	10/	50	do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,	13/ 15/6.		

THE Volunteer Company of ARTILLERY is deſired to meet at the STATE-HOUSE, preciſely at 8 o'clock, on MONDAY morning next, the 4th of July.

Philad. June 30. JEREMIAH FISHER, Capt.

GRAY'S GARDENS.

A CONCERT of Vocal and Inſtrumental Muſic will begin on Monday, the glorious 4th of July, at ſix o'clock in the morning, and conclude at ten at night, ſhould the day be fair, to celebrate American Independence.

Tickets delivered at one quarter of a dollar, at three different gates.

Songs, with harmony and martial muſic, in honor of the day, will be performed.

The Bridge will be ornamented.

The ſhip Union, dreſſed with the colours of the different nations in alliance with the United States, and elegantly lighted at night.

An extenſive firework will be diſplayed from an artificial iſland on the river; the view can only be ſeen to advantage from the gardens.

The mill ſcene on a plan entirely new.

The goddeſs of Independency, an emblematical tranſparent piece of painting, very large, will be exhibited; this deſign was formed by a reſpectable character for laſt year, but not executed.

Three paintings tranſparent, one of the illuſtrious Preſident of the United States, one of the immortal Franklin, the other, the patriotic General de la Fayette, as large as the life, together with ſeveral other tranſparent figures and landſcapes, executed by eminent artiſts.

The illuminations will be more extenſive than any heretofore.

In order to furniſh the public with refreſhments, tea, coffee and chocolate, and fruits of the ſeaſon, will be ready for breakfaſt.

Three tables, with 100 covers each, furniſhed with roaſt beef, rounds, hams, &c. &c. ready to cut and come again, from morning until night.

The great number of bars that will be fixed and plentifully ſtocked with liquors, the proviſion for water cannot fail of being ſufficient, the wines, &c. kept in reſervoirs of water and ice. Iced creams of a great variety, fine cakes and macaroons, with different kinds of ſweetmeats, to be furniſhed by M. de la Croix.

We cannot but mention, it will be impoſſible to carry the plan forward without order being preſerved, or furniſh the refreſhments to afford ſatisfaction;—but have not the leaſt doubt, from an enlightened people, there will be not any reaſon to complain; every exertion will be made by the public's

Very humble ſervants,

Gray's-Ferry, June 27, 1791. G. & R. GRAY.

Intelligence-Office,

In FOURTH-STREET, second Door below Market-Street.

FRANCIS WHITE

BUYS and Sells on Commiſſion all kinds of Public Securities and Paper Monies.

Tranſacts buſineſs for thoſe who have claims on the United States, or againſt either of the States, particularly for the Officers, Soldiers and Mariners, and others who have ſerved in or about the late American Army, or for their legal Heirs, Adminiſtrators, Attornies, &c.

Certificates and ſuch Paper Monies furniſhed for country people and others, who have to make payments to the Pennſylvania Loan or Land Offices, as will paſs equal to ſpecie, and their warrants, patents, &c. paſſed through the different offices.

Money borrowed or loaned, and diſcounts procured for bills, bonds, and notes of hand, with or without depoſits.

Houſes, Farms, Lands, Lots, bought and ſold, and Houſes, Rooms, Boarding and Lodging, rented or ſet, or procured for Strangers or others.

Reputable Characters of either ſex, and of any profeſſion, out of Place, may hear of Employ—and Families, Merchants, Travellers and others, be ſupplied with ſuitable domeſtics.

Thoſe at a diſtance who may addreſs on either the above ſubjects, their letters being poſt paid, will be duly attended to, by

FRANCIS WHITE.

Philad. June 22, 1791. (ep tf)

Public Notice is hereby given,

to all whom theſe preſents ſhall come, or in any wiſe concern, That JAMES GARDNER, late of Wilmington, North-Carolina, deceaſed, did make four promiſſory notes payable to SAMUEL JACKSON, of Philadelphia, Merchant, all bearing date the 19th July, 1785, one for three hundred and ſeventy-one pounds, payable in ſix months—one for ſeven hundred and forty two pounds, in nine months—one for ſeven hundred and forty pounds, in twelve months—and one for ſeven hundred and forty-five pounds thirteen ſhillings and three-pence, in fifteen months, amounting in the whole to two thouſand five hundred and ninety-eight pounds thirteen ſhillings and three-pence, and payable in produce at Wilmington:—Which ſaid notes have been aſſigned by the ſaid Samuel Jackſon to THOMAS MACKIE and Co. and JAMES HOOD, Merchants, Philadelphia, and have ſince, in the life-time of the ſaid Gardner, by him been accounted for and paid in part to the amount of two thouſand and forty-ſeven pounds fifteen ſhillings and ſix-pence, to the ſaid THOMAS MACKIE, and Co. in proof of which the ſubſcribers have ſufficient vouchers.

Theſe are therefore to caution all perſons from purchaſing ſaid notes as they will not be taken up.

THOMAS WRIGHT,
ROBERT SCOTT,
M. R. WILLKINGS, } Executors.

Wilmington, North-Carolina, 27th May, 1791. (e p. 3 m.

A FINE CHANCE FOR A YOUNG PRINTER.

FOR SALE,

A Printing Preſs and Types,

together with the right of publiſhing a PAPER, in good repute, the ſubſcribers to which are continually increaſing—The preſent number of its patrons is between ſeven and eight hundred. The types conſiſt of BURGEOIS, PICA, and a ſufficient quantity of larger letter to diſplay advertiſements to advantage. The ſituation is in the interior part of MASSACHUSETTS, in the centre of a populous and thriving community, and within 17 miles of an excellent Paper-Mill, where paper of every quality and ſize may always be had on ſhort notice. Perhaps no country paper on the continent has a larger ſhare of Advertiſements than the one offered for ſale. A very conſiderable profit alſo accrues from the ſale of Blanks of all kinds, which are much uſed in the place—from the publication of Hand-Bills, &c. &c. It is a good ſituation, alſo, for a ſmall Book-Store—and it is ſuppoſed the Book-Binding buſineſs might be carried on in the ſame place to advantage.

For further particulars, enquire of JOHN FENNO, at his Office, No. 69, High-Street, between Second and Third-Streets, Philadelphia. (1aw 8w)

WAR DEPARTMENT,

MAY 30, 1791.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are entitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the 4th day of March, 1791, and which will become due on the 4th day of September enſuing, will be paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the States reſpectively, under the uſual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment muſt be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1ſt. The certificate given by the ſtate, ſpecifying that the perſon poſſeſſing the ſame is in fact an invalid, and aſcertaining the ſum to which as ſuch he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B came before me, one of the Juſtices of the connty of in the ſtate of and made oath that he is the ſame A. B. to whom the original certificate in his poſſeſſion was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the ſtate to be recited) That he ſerved (regiment, corps or veſſel) at the time he was diſabled, and that he now reſides in the and county of and has reſided there for the laſt years, previous to which he reſided in

In caſe an invalid ſhould apply for payment by an attorney, the ſaid attorney, beſides the certificate and oath before recited, muſt produce a ſpecial letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of ſtate of do hereby conſtitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my penſion for ſix months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, and ending the fourth day of September of the ſame year.

Signed and ſealed
in the preſence of } *Witneſſes.*

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective offices, and alſo of the time the invalids died, whoſe penſion they may claim.

By command of the Preſident of the United States,

H. KNOX, *Secretary of War.*

☞ *The Printers in the reſpective States are requeſted to publiſh the above in their newſpapers, for the ſpace of two months.*

☞ *Blank Powers to receive the* Intereſt, *and for the tranſfer of the* principal *of public debt, agreeable to the Rules eſtabliſhed in the Treaſury Department: Alſo Blanks for abſtracts of Certificates, to be ſold by the Editor.*

LIKENESSES
OF THE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

NEATLY executed in Profile, have juſt come to hand, and for ſale by Meſſrs. Carey, Stewart and Co. Mr. William Young, Mr. Robert Campbell, Meſſrs. Rice and Co. Bookſellers, and by the Editor.—Price ONE DOLLAR.

Philad. June 29, 1791.

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by
SAMUEL ANDERSON,
Cheſnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL
Lottery Tickets,

Claſs SECOND, to be had at the ſame place.

May 28, 1791. (eptf)

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on the enſuing Fall,

THAT large, elegant and convenient HOUSE, in which the ſubſcriber now lives, ſituate in Elizabeth-Town, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, within 16 miles of the city of New-York. It is finiſhed in the very beſt manner, and peculiarly convenient for a gentleman with a large family. The Lot contains about four acres of land—the Garden is large, well laid out, and ſtocked with a good aſſortment of fruit. For further particulars, enquire of WILLIAM BRADFORD, Eſq. in Philadelphia, JOHN PINTARD, Eſq. in New-York, or the Subſcriber on the Premiſes.

June 11, 1791. (1aw3w) ELIAS BOUDINOT.

CONTRACT,

For erecting BRIDGES over the HACKINSACK and PASSAICK Rivers, between Powles-Hook and Newark, in the State of New-Jerſey.

THE Commiſſioners appointed by an act of the legiſlature of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, to erect bridges over the Hackinſack and Paſſaick rivers, having obtained the neceſſary ſurveys, are now ready to receive propoſals for performing the ſame; and offer the following conditions for the conſideration of ſuch as may be inclined to contract:

The ſituation of the bridge acroſs the Hackinſack river, will be at one of the following ſtations, as ſhall be hereafter determined moſt eligible.

1ſt. At the place where the preſent ferry is eſtabliſhed, where the width of the river is 1448 feet.

Depth at the eaſtern ſhore,	8 feet	8 inches.
Do. weſtern ſhore,	8	11
Greateſt depth,	25	4

2d. At a place more northerly, called Douw's Ferry, where the width of the river is 846 feet.

Depth at the eaſtern ſhore	19 feet	10 inches.
Do. weſtern ſhore	12	
Greateſt depth	35	8

The ſituation of the bridge acroſs the Paſſaick river, will be at one of the three following ſtations, as ſhall be hereafter determined moſt eligible.

1ſt. At the place where the preſent ferry is eſtabliſhed, where the width of the river is 676 feet.

Depth at the eaſtern ſhore	8 feet	6 inches,
Do. weſtern ſhore	9	6
Greateſt depth	17	

2d. At a place more weſterly, called Beef-Point, where the breadth of the river is 799 feet.

Depth at the eaſtern ſhore	11 feet,	
Do. weſtern ſhore	4	5 inches,
Greateſt depth	13	4

3d. At a place ſtill more northerly, called Hedden's dock, in the town of Newark, where the width of the river is 526 feet.

Depth at the eaſtern ſhore	4 feet	5 inches,
Do. weſtern ſhore	10	8
Greateſt depth	15	11

The bridges are to be conſtructed on the principles of thoſe erected over Charles, Myſtick, and Beverly Rivers in the State of Maſſachuſetts, with a draw to admit a free paſſage for veſſels with fixed ſtanding maſts, not leſs than twenty-four feet wide, to be placed in ſuch part of the bridges as ſhall be determined moſt convenient for the navigation of the river, with piles or blocks on each ſide of the entrance of ſuch draw, as ſhall be judged ſufficient to aid veſſels in paſſing through. Alſo, one lamp on each ſide of the draw, to be lighted every night from ſunſet to ſunriſe, during the continuance of the leaſe.

The bridges are to be built with ſuch piles, timber, ſcantling, and plank, as ſhall render them perfectly ſubſtantial and ſecure in the opinion of the commiſſioners, and are to be of a ſufficient height to protect them againſt the tides, which riſe at ordinary tides from 5 to 6 feet, and at ſpring tides from 8 to 10 feet. They are to be 31 feet in breadth, viz.

Allowance for carriage way, 20 feet.
Do. for foot walks, railed off on each ſide, 4 feet each, 8 feet.
Do. for balluſtrades, 1 foot each, 2 feet.
Do. for hand-rails for do. 6 inches each, 1 foot.—Total, 31 feet.

The ſides of the bridges to be ſecured with ſtrong balluſtrades, after the manner of the bridge between Boſton and Charleſtown.

The bridges and draws are to be kept in conſtant repair, and at the expiration of the leaſe are to be ſurrendered in good order, agreeably to the act.

The following are the terms which the commiſſioners are authoriſed to offer to contractors:

A leaſe of the excluſive privilege of the bridges for a period not exceeding 99 years, with a toll equal to three-fourths of the preſent rates of ferriage.

From as accurate an eſtimate as could poſſibly be obtained, the actual receipts of the ferries for a medium of five years laſt paſt, amount to twelve hundred pounds, New-Jerſey currency, per annum, three-fourths of that ſum will conſequently produce an immediate income of 900 pounds per ann. This may fairly be eſtimated as the ſmalleſt profit that can be calculated upon. The advancing population of the United States, the increaſing intercourſe between the two cities of New-York and Philadelphia, the facility which the conſtruction of theſe bridges will give to travelling, the eaſy communication thereby offered with the ſtate of New-York, on the weſtern ſide of the Hudſon, are all important circumſtances, which muſt neceſſarily tend rapidly to accumulate the profits of the bridges. The commiſſioners are moreover authorized by law to raiſe four thouſand pounds to be applied towards making cauſeways and laying out proper roads connected with the bridges, and have a lottery now on foot for that purpoſe. As ſoon as the places ſhall be determined on where the bridges are to be fixed, and the contracts for erecting them are executed, the roads and cauſeways will be immediately undertaken.

Such perſons therefore as may be inclined to contract on the above principles, will be pleaſed to ſend in their terms ſealed, within three months from this date, to WILLIAM MAXWELL, Eſq. in New-York, ſpecifying the ſhorteſt period of leaſe for which they will undertake to erect the ſaid bridges, together with proper ſecurity for performing the ſame.

SAMUEL TUTHILL,
JOHN NEILSON,
ROBERT KEMBLE,
WILLIAM MAXWELL,
JOHN PINTARD } Commiſſioners.

Newark, State of New-Jerſey, April 22, 1791. 1 w. 3m.

☞ All perſons concerned will be pleaſed to take notice that the following advertiſement has been varied from that publiſhed in our paper of the 23d of March.]

Treaſury Department.

MARCH 22, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until the firſt Monday in September next incluſive, for the ſupply of all rations, which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December, 1792, both days incluſive, at the places, and within the diſtricts herein after mentioned, viz.

At any place or places, betwixt Yorktown in the ſtate of Pennſylvania and Fort Pitt, and at Fort Pitt.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Fort M'Intoſh on the River Ohio, and at Fort M'Intoſh.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort M'Intoſh and the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and at the mouth of the River Muſkingum.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and up the ſaid River to the Tuſcarowas, and at the Tuſcarowas, and thence over to the Cayoga River, and down the ſaid River to its mouth.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and the mouth of the Scioto River, and at the mouth of the ſaid River Scioto.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of Scioto River, and the mouth of the great Miami, at the mouth of the great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids, on the Falls of the Ohio, and at the ſaid Rapids.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the great Miami, up the ſaid Miami, to and at Piquetown, and thence over to the Miami Village, on the river of the ſame name which empties into Lake Erie.

At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio, to the mouth of the Wabaſh, thence up the ſaid Wabaſh to Poſt St. Vincennes, at Poſt St. Vincennes, and thence up the ſaid river Wabaſh, to the Miami village, before deſcribed.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Wabaſh river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

At any place or places, on the eaſt ſide of the river Miſſiſippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Illinois river.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Miami river to the Miami Village.

At any place or places, from the Miami Village to Sanduſky, and at Sanduſky, and from Sanduſky to the mouth of Cayoga river.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Venango, and at Venango.

At any place or places, betwixt Venango and Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf, betwixt Le Beuf and Preſq'Iſle, at Preſq'Iſle, and betwixt Preſq'Iſle and the mouth of Cayoga river.

At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places, on the route from Fort Pitt, to the mouth of Cayoga river, by the way of Big Beaver creek.

At any place or places, on the eaſt ſide of the Miſſiſippi, between the mouth of the Ohio and the river Margot incluſively.

At any place or places, from the ſaid river Margot, to the river Yazous incluſively.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the river Teneſee, to Ocochappo or Bear creek, on the ſaid river incluſively.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other diſtricts, not ſpecified in theſe propoſals, the price of the ſame to be hereafter agreed on, betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the following articles. viz. One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiſky,
One quart of ſalt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of ſoap,
One pound of candles, } per. 100 rations.

ALSO, That Propoſals will be received at the ſaid office until the firſt Monday in September next, incluſive, for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December, 1792, both days incluſive, at Springfield, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, and the Poſt of Weſt-Point, in the ſtate of New-York,

The rations to be ſupplied, are to conſiſt of the ſame articles as are above mentioned.

ALSO, That propoſals will be received at the ſaid office, until the 1ſt Monday in September next incluſive, for the ſupply of all rations, which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the 1ſt day of January to the 31ſt day of December, 1792, both days incluſive, at the places, and within the diſtricts hereinafter mentioned.

At the poſt on the river Saint Mary, at preſent commanded by Capt. Henry Burbeck.

At the poſt on the river Altamaha, at preſent commanded by Capt. John Smith.

At the poſt on the river Oconee, at preſent commanded by Capt. Joſeph Savage.

At the poſt on the river Apalachee, at preſent commanded by Capt. Michael Rudolph.

At any place or places from the Rock Landing on the Oconee, up to the mouth of the main ſouth branch of the ſaid river, from the ſaid mouth up to the ſource of the ſaid main ſouth branch, and from thence to the Currahee mountain.

At any other place or places within the ſtate of Georgia which may hereafter be occupied as permanent poſts by any troops of the United States.

And for rations deliverable on the march to ſuch future poſts.

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities as that there ſhall at all times, during the ſaid term, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at each of the ſaid poſts, for the ſpace of at leaſt two months in advance, in good and wholeſome proviſions.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the ſame articles, as are abovementioned.

It is to be underſtood in each caſe, that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs, and the amount of the articles for which compenſation is claimed.

The contracts for the above ſupplies will be made either for *one* year, or for *two* years, as may appear eligible. Perſons diſpoſed to contract will therefore confine their offers to one year, or they may make their propoſitions ſo as to admit an election of the term of two years.

The propoſals may be made for the whole of the above poſts together, or ſeparately for Springfield, for Weſt-Point, for Yorktown, and the ſeventeen places following it, and for the poſts in Georgia; and they muſt ſpecify the loweſt price per ration, for prompt payment.

☞ *The Printers who have publiſhed the above advertiſement, are requeſted to reprint it with the alterations.*

This day publiſhed, Price 6d.

And to be ſold by the EDITOR, and the Bookſellers of this City,

AN ADDRESS
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
BANK OF NORTH-AMERICA,
On the Subject of the old and new BANK.

☞ *The price of this Paper is 3 Dollars per ann.*